

JAPAN'S HAND SEEN
IN CHINA UPEHAVALBelieved to Back Anfu Faction
in Blow at Central
Government.

U. S. MARINES LANDED

Will Act With Other Allied
Forces in Preserving
Safety of Peking.

Special to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

WASHINGTON, July 19.—Japanese influences are suspected of now are outside of the disturbance which threaten to overturn the whole idea of a central government in China, already sufficiently tenuous. Support of the Anfu faction by the Japanese has already been noted in the past, and it is significant that previous to the present disturbance Japanese military instructors were removed from the troops of the Anfu faction.

Peking is the storm center of military operations between the Anfu and Chihli factions, with Anfu soldiers under Gen. Wang apparently in control of the city, whose gates are closed. The Anfu troops defeated south of the city are reported to have fallen back to the city walls. Both factions appear to be united in a studied attempt to ignore the central government of President Hsu.

The extent to which Japanese machinations are now just now with the starting episode pending, is not known. It appears, however, that the Anfu (military) faction, normally the most powerful in the Government, wanted to see the Parliament and other branches of Government. President Hsu offered them the appointment of Chow Shunmu as Premier, but the Parliament refused to confirm it. The Anfu faction insisted that the President appoint T'uan Chi Jui, who is Premier of and on and who is known to have Japanese leanings. The Anfu faction insisted that most of the men appointed to the President were of the Chihli faction, although most of the important offices are held by representatives of the Anfu faction.

American troops, 1,000 in number, not including legation guards, are prepared to act in conjunction with troops of other nations in China, if conditions demand such action. One hundred and fifty blue-jackets have been landed.

This action would be taken under the Boxer protocol, which calls for unrestricted operation of the railroad between Tien-Tsin and Peking.

Gen. Wang, commanding the forces in Peking, has taken measures to protect Americans and other foreigners, while reports to the legation from Tien-Tsin and other points in the zone of military activity indicate a disposition by leaders of both factions to respect the foreign colonies. There are in the capital and at Tien-Tsin approximately six hundred American civilians.

It was explained that action by any of the Powers represented is exceedingly unlikely so long as the proposed armistice is in operation, and that leave open the road from Peking through Tien-Tsin to the coast, which under the terms of the Boxer treaty must be kept clear for those wishing to leave the country.

PROPOSAL REJECTED,
LONDON REPORTS

Continued from First Page.

Britain to enter into trade relations with Russia. The Bolsheviks decline to come to London for the suggested peace conference, according to the Times, because they say Great Britain is not impartial. They also object to the admission to the conference of delegates from the Baltic States, saying Russia already has made peace with them.

At Peking, the Bolshevik Government points out that the proposed armistice line is unfair to Poland, and that with direct negotiations the Bolsheviks are prepared to grant Poland a much more favorable frontier.

The Bolshevik reply refuses flatly to entertain any conditions regarding the forces of Gen. Wrangel and the refugees in south Russia (Crimea) and demands the unconditional surrender of these.

POLES PUSHED BACK
TO OLD BATTLE LINEBolsheviks Gain Thousands of
Acres With Harvest Cut.

By the Associated Press.
WARSAW, July 19.—The Bolsheviks in their westward push have reached the vicinity of the former Russo-German battle line on the western edge of the Pripiat marshes. Here the Poles are making a stand, and heavy fighting is in progress at various points.

The Bolsheviks have brought up armored trains from the railroad leading southwest from Minsk and along another railroad extending through the marshes from Minsk and Kalenkovitch.

Here they have reached where the railroad gauge changes from the Russian broad to the standard gauge, which will handicap the Bolsheviks if they attempt immediately to continue eastward should they be able to pass the old Russo-German dead line. Lida, about sixty miles south of Vilna, now is in the hands of the Bolsheviks, and latest reports say there is fighting south of Lida, some Bolshevik detachments having crossed the River Niemen in the region of Novogrodok.

To the south of the Niemen there is considerable fighting all along the line, in the region of Baranovitch and extending to the Oginski Canal and to the marshes, which are impassable. There are many refugees in the forest of Belorussia, the former Russian Emperor's hunting ground. The American Red Cross is assisting in caring for the refugees, who are mostly Poles.

When the Bolsheviks took Vilna they came into possession of seven carloads of American beans, which the American Relief Association was unable to evacuate owing to the railroads being crowded with refugees.

The Poles are withdrawing to the south and southwest from the railway.

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junction of Lida. This Bolshevik sweep across Lithuania is giving the Soviet forces possession of a rich harvest, as they are occupying thousands of acres planted by the Poles, the grain and hay now standing in stacks. The Polish population is fleeing before the Bolshevik onrush, the peasants crowding the roads with their livestock and vehicles loaded with household goods.

Martial law was proclaimed along the Polish-German frontier after the Polish military had stopped a detachment of thirty uniformed Germans who were endeavoring to cross the frontier west of Posen. The proclamation also followed the arrest of a number of Communists in Posen who were accused of placarding the city with signs reading: "Poland will fall."

It was said that the Communists were sympathizers with a German faction which designed to seize Posen if the Bolsheviks should threaten Warsaw. Within the last few days Communists have been arrested at Warsaw, Lemberg and Lodz. The authorities confiscated a factory where swords and other arms were being manufactured.

ASKS GEN. WRANGEL
INCLUDED IN PARLEYSpokesman for South Russia
Government Warns Allies.

PARIS, July 19.—Prof. Peter B. Struve, Paris representative of the Government of Gen. Baron Wrangel, the anti-Bolshevik leader in south Russia, has issued a statement in which he said it would be necessary to acknowledge the right of "the Government of south Russia at whose head is Wrangel" to participate on equality with the heads of the other de facto Governments in any consideration to be given the British proposals for a Polish armistice.

Prof. Struve, who is Foreign Minister of the Southern Russian Government, said Great Britain proposed to include Gen. Wrangel in the London conference but to invite him to attend as a non-member.

The principal reason for taking this stand at the present time, he declared, was that the other de facto Governments represent militant Bolshevism, and that this does not represent the Russian nation. Wrangel's South Russian Government, said Struve, is a representative of the Russian nation, and is in a position to represent all civilized peoples, remains faithful to the obligations and alliances of Russia and constitutes "to-morrow's Russia regenerated on a democratic basis."

200,000 FLEE FROM
TYPHUS DISTRICTSPoland Enlists Americans to
Combat Disease.

By the Associated Press.
WARSAW, July 18 (delayed).—Thousands of refugees fleeing before the Bolsheviks are assembling at the railroad junctions in towns west of the fighting front. It is estimated that more than 200,000 have arrived in the region of Brest-Litovsk in the last few days.

Most of the refugees come from the typhus district. The Polish Government has appointed Col. Harry L. Gilchrist of the United States Medical Corps and a member of the American Typhus Expedition to take charge at points where the refugees are assembled.

Six bathing and disinfection trains, with a force of American medical officers, headed by Col. Gilchrist, will leave Sunday for Brest-Litovsk and other towns in order to thoroughly immunize the refugees before they are permitted to board trains for Poland.

It is estimated that 100,000 refugees who have fled from invaded districts are being fed on one meal daily by the American Relief Association. Thousands are arriving in Warsaw daily by train. They are being distributed

through various parts of Poland by the relief association, which is acting as a clearing house.

AUSTRIA TIED TO
SOVIET NEUTRALITYVienna May Become Centre
of Red Propaganda.

By the Associated Press.
VIENNA, July 17.—The agreement recently reached between Austria and Soviet Russia for an exchange of prisoners apparently enters into the diplomatic and political fields, as it stipulates that Austria is to maintain strict neutrality in the wars against the Soviet, even to the extent of a prohibition upon the transport of troops and material through Austrian territory.

The agreement is commented upon by foreign diplomatic experts here as a possible means of making Vienna the headquarters for Soviet propaganda in Central and Eastern Europe and paving the way to closer relations.

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Policy of France, Attacked in
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The despatch adds that Gen. Gouraud, the French commander, has not accepted the reply of Feisal, insisting that the conditions of the ultimatum be acquiesced in unreservedly.

The Government was severely attacked in the House of Commons by William G. A. Ormsby-Gore, Unionist, who attacked the French policy in Syria and demanded a clear declaration of the British policy regarding it. The supreme British interest in the Middle East, he declared, was restoration of peace, while the inevitable outcome of the French ultimatum would be a need for more British troops and money for this region. He added it was the British pledges alone which brought the Arabs into the war on the side of the Allies.

Mr. Ormsby-Gore wanted to know whether England was committed to provide any money to assist the French in asserting authority over the territory, including Aleppo and Damascus, whose independence was guaranteed.

Ernest Edward Tammor Winterton, a Coalition Unionist, strongly resented having used the Arabs as allies in the war and abandoning them afterward for the sake of French interests. Major-General J. E. Seely thought the French could sign unless the treaty should be modified more than seems likely.

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BELL-ANS
FOR INDIGESTION
6 BELL-ANS
Hot water
Sure Relief

DELAY OF FINANCIAL
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Sealing Down of Germany's
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SENATOR DOUMER'S VIEWS

Budget Requires 230,000,000-
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Demand Is Met.

Special Cable Despatch to THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD. Copyright, 1920, by THE SUN AND NEW YORK HERALD.

PARIS, July 19.—Although the Allies and Germans may not be able to reach an agreement on reparations by September 25, Leon Bourgeois announces that the Brussels Financial Congress will not be postponed beyond that date. The postponement until September is regarded in financial circles here as unfortunate, and the inside talk reaching here from Spa is not giving great encouragement, as it is to the effect that the British are convinced that the outcome is to be a great scaling down of the indemnity figures.

Notwithstanding the concern felt in Government circles regarding this, Senator Doumer, who to-morrow will present the budget to the Senate for final approval, says there is nothing in France's condition to give rise to pessimism, although the expenses are higher than originally calculated. Senator Doumer calculates that France must pay \$23,000,000,000 francs for which she will not get indemnity from Germany.

If the Brussels Financial Congress applies the paring knife to France's demands, Senator Doumer's figures will be increased just that much. Senator Doumer's solution of the entire problem is that France should prepare a more rapid amortization scheme than was intended, and is confident that the French, who have worked diligently since the armistice will not refuse to shoulder heavier burdens.

The economic situation, he admits, is exceedingly difficult because of the

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CABINET THREATENEDTwo Ministers Resign and
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